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62

FROM

BOLTAKS, YUB

5(4)

SOV/69-21-4-16/22

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G.V., Boltaks, Yu.B., Kuznetsova, N.P., Bashkovich, A.P., Ponomareva, R.B.

TITLE: Sorption of Iones by Carboxyl Resins in the Hydrogen Form

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Vol XXI, Nr 4, pp 471-475 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This study is devoted to the problem of slow sorption of cations in aqueous solutions by carboxyl resins in the hydrogen form. The authors' experiments considered two assumptions concerning the nature of this phenomenon. The first of these explains the phenomenon with the slow diffusion of desorbed hydrogen ions from the ionite grains into the solution. The second assumption considers the slow rate of diffusion of streptomycin into the grains of the carboxyl cationite in the hydrogen form as the most delayed stage of the process. In order to verify the second assumption, the authors studied the sorption of streptomycin on two samples of carboxyl resin KKT, synthesized by A.A. Vansheydt, A.V. Okhrimenko and A.V. Tunik. The results of the experiments (table 1) fully exclude the possibility to explain

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Sorption of Iones by Carboxyl Resins in the Hydrogen Form

the slow sorption of cations by little porosity of resins of the mentioned type or by difficulties for streptomycin ions to diffuse into the resin grains. The first assumption was largely confirmed by the experiments. Figure 2 (graph) shows a nearly perfect coincidence of the curves of sorption of streptomycin and sodium by the carboxyl cationite KB 4 P-2 in hydrogen form from solutions of equal concentrations. The sorption process developed in the presence of an OH-anionite. Table 2 shows an increase of the sorption capacity of KMT resin for streptomycin cations in buffer (pH 4-6) and Na_2SO_4 solutions. Table 3 shows the sorption capacity of carboxyl resins in hydrogen and sodium form for several albumins. The data proves that on the whole carboxyl resins in hydrogen form absorb albumins better than the same carboxyl resins in sodium form. The results of the experiments can be summarized as follows. The low sorption capacity of carboxyl resins in the hydrogen form for cations is determined by the low rate of diffusion of hydrogen ions from the

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Sorption of Iones by Carboxyl Resins in the Hydrogen Form

ionite grain into the solution. The characteristics of the sorption of cations by carboxyl resins can be observed during the sorption of metal ions as well as during the sorption of ions of larger size. Bipolar ions can be absorbed by carboxyl resins in hydrogen form, as there is no passing of hydrogen ions into solution during this process (details concerning bipolar ion sorption on page 474). There are 3 graphs, 3 tables and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh sovedineniy AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Institute of High-Molecular Compounds of the AS USSR), Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: 6 April, 1958

Card 3/3

KISELEV, P.N.; KASHKIN, K.P.; BOLTAKS, Yu.B.; VITOVSKAYA, G.A.

Acquisition of resistance to radioactivity by a microbe cell kept
in a medium with a high natural radiation level. Mikrobiologiya
30 no.2:207-213 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy
radiologii i Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiiy institut, Leningrad.
(BACTERIA) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 36360-66 EWT(1) GW/JT SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0068/0068
ACC NR: AP6005330

INVENTOR: Alekseyev, A. M.; Berdichevskiy, M. N.; Boltalin, A. P.;
Bryunelli, B. Ye.; Lantsov, A. Ye. 56
1

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for simultaneous registration of variations of 5 components of the earth's natural electromagnetic field. Class 21, No. 177561 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geophysical Methods of Prospecting (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki) and Mytishchino Instrument Manufacturing Plant (Mytishchinskiy priborostroitel'nyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 68

TOPIC TAGS: earth magnetic field, electromagnetic field, ~~electro~~
~~magnetic variation registration~~ *potentiometer, geophysical instrument*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a device for simultaneous registration of variations of 5 components of the earth's natural electromagnetic field, using the magnetotelluric method.

UDC: 621.389.550.837.6

Card 1/2

L 36360-66

ACC NR: AP6005330

For more precise measurement, the device is equipped with a precision potentiometer feeding calibrated pulses into the electric and magnetic channels of the system and identifying them. The magnetometers are designed in the form of photoelectric converters with magnetostatic data units and negative feedback. The device is equipped with a general photorecorder for simultaneous remote registration on ordinary photographic film of the variations in the observed fields (see fig. 1).
Orig art. has: 1 figures. [LD]

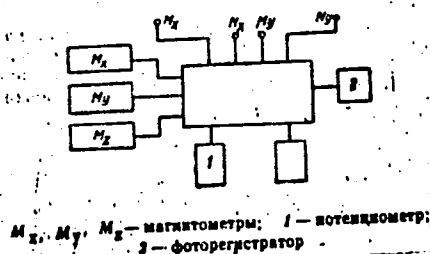


Fig. 1. Device for simultaneous registration of variation of 5 components of the earth's natural electromagnetic field. M_x, M_y, M_z — magnetometers; 1 — potentiometer; 2 — photorecorder

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE 08Mar63/

Card 2/2

10000-67 (1) GW
ACC NR: APG029899

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0062/0062

INVENTORS: Alekseyev, A. M.; Bezruk, I. A.; Bulanov, N. A.; Shchukin, S. N.; Klyuchkin, V. N.; Kulikov, A. V.; Melikadze, S. Ye.; Chinareva, O. M.; Yemel'yanov, A. M.; Mangirova, G. S.; Rozin, G. I. M.; Boltalin, A. P.; Zlatkovich, L. A.; Iova, G. M.; Sokolova, E. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geoelectric prospecting device. Class 21, No. 184361 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting Methods (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 62

TOPIC TAGS: prospecting, geologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a geoelectric prospecting device containing a dc generator, a master oscillator, a thyatron bridge commutator, a reference phase synchropulse shaper unit, a radio station, and a measuring laboratory. The laboratory contains an electromagnetic field receiver, a calibration unit, a selective amplifier, a radio station, a synchropulse shaper unit, an electronic oscillograph, a recorder, a time setting unit, and a detector voltmeter. For generalized utilization of the device in the VP, MPP, and INFAZ methods, to increase the accuracy of measuring the phase angles in the infrasonic frequency range, and to increase the noise

UDC: 550.837

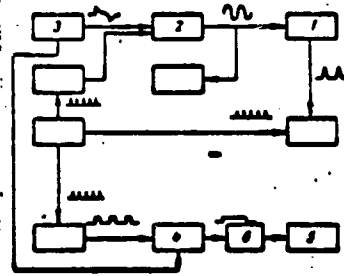
Card 1/2

L 10306-67

ACC NR: AP6029899

protection when measuring pulsed signals, a phase marker in the form of a diode regenerative comparator is placed in the measuring laboratory. The comparator is connected to the output of the selective amplifier. An input signal divider connected to the input of the selective amplifier is used in the calibration unit. A dc amplifier operating in the electrometric mode is connected between the register and recorder (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. 1 - phase marker; 2 - selective amplifier; 3 - calibration unit; 4 - register; 5 - recorder; 6 - dc amplifier



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 0902/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun64

Card 2/2

BOLTALINA, Ye.

All-Union Conference of Designers and Constructors. Gaz.prom.
6 no.8:54 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Gas industry)

123-1-1841

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye,
1957, Nr 1, p. 265 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Boltalov, Ye.N.

TITLE: Performance Characteristics of Cement Tube Mills
(Ekspluatatsionnyye svoystva trubnykh mel'nits)

PERIODICAL: In sbornik: Konstruirovaniye mashin i oborudovaniya.
Moscow-Sverdlovsk, Mashgiz, 1956, pp.116-127

ABSTRACT: Besides data on the operation of cement tube mills
the author presents information on certain improve-
ments in their design, such as: 1) more compact flow
of the charge flow, and 2) the installation of a
bladed stopper placed below the discharging box.
Cracks are reported developing at the central manholes
of the drum, and some measures contemplated to prevent
cracking are outlined. Three drawings are given.

M.I.Z.

Card 1/1

BOLTANOVA. Z.M.; ZYBALOVA. R.F.

Detection of bacterial pollution of preserved blood and its components.
Gemat. i perel. krovi 1s125-128 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kiyevskiy institut perelivaniya krovi i Kiyevskaya gorodskaya
stantsiya perelivaniya krovi.

STEPANOV, A.S.; BAT'KOV, A.I.; BOLTAREVA, Ye.Z.

Using "khelizarin"-type pigments for printing. Tekst. prom. 18
no.11: 39 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Textile printing)

L 60256-65 EPF(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(c)/EWP(w)/EWP(s)
Pf-4 MJW/JD/HW/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5012660

UR/0369/65/001/002/0244/0246 48
47
B

AUTHOR: Pokhmurskiy, V. I.; Boltarovich, A. V.; Babay, Yu. I.

TITLE: The effect of mechanical processing on fatigue strength in Kh17N2 and Kh17NSM3 (SN-3) steels

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 244-246

TOPIC TAGS: metal mechanical property, fatigue strength, metal physical property, stainless steel, steel corrosion

ABSTRACT: Steels of the transitional austenite-martensite class (SN-3) and martensite-ferrite steel Kh17N2 undergo certain physical and chemical changes in the surface layer during mechanical processing. To show this effect, fatigue tests were conducted in air and in a corrosive medium on samples of these two steels, prepared by 2 technological processes (described). Fatigue and corrosion-fatigue strength were tested by pure cyclic bending at 3000 cpm. 3% NaCl (imitation sea water) was used as the corrosive medium. It was found that grinding as a finishing operation reduces the fatigue strength of Kh17N2 and SN-3 steels by approximately

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L 60256-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012660

25% compared to parts reannealed and finish ground by band after grinding. Since annealing of Kh17N2 and SN-3 stainless steels at 450-550°C does not basically change the structure of the metal, but improves certain mechanical characteristics, it is recommended as a finish operation. Identical microgeometry of the surface and physical state of surface layers in the samples must be maintained to obtain comparable results in tests of cyclic strength for steels of this class. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: FMI AN UkrSSR, Lvov

SUBMITTED: 05Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 62531-65 EPT(c)/EWP(z)/ENA(c)/ENT(m)/EWP(t)/T/ENA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) MJW/JD/WB 29
UR/0369/65/001/002/0209/0213 28

ACCESSION NR: AP5012654

AUTHOR: Boltarovich, A. V.; Pokhmurskiy, V. I.; Tabinskiy, K. P.; Shportko, V. P.

TITLE: The effect of heat treatment on the structure, mechanical properties and corrosion properties of VTZ-1 alloy

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 209-213

TOPIC TAGS: metal mechanical property, corrosion resistance, titanium alloy, heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The effects of heat treatment on the structure, mechanical properties, and corrosion properties of VTZ-1 alloy are studied. Alloy composition: Cu--0.06, Si--0.22, Cr--1.7, Fe--0.32, Al--5.03, N₂--0.032, H₂--0.015, Mo--2.64, Ti--remainder. Tests show that the duration of holding during annealing greatly affects the mechanical properties and corrosion properties of VTZ-1 alloy. At the recommended aging temperature (500°C) a maximum increase in mechanical properties occurs in a comparatively short holding time (nearly 2 hours). The alloy acquires maximum corrosion resistance to sulfuric acid with a second heating for 2-5 hours. The reannealing temperature also greatly affects the mechanical and corrosion properties of the alloy.

Card 1/2

L 62531-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012654

loy. The alloy attains maximum mechanical properties and considerable corrosion resistance at an annealing temperature of 600°C. Minimum corrosion resistance is observed after reannealing near 700°C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: FMI AN UkrSSR, Lvov

SUBMITTED: 07Jan65

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 3590-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPE(c)/EWA(d)/I/EWP(z)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) ITP(c) MJW/JD/WB
 UR/0369/65/000/004/0499/0502
 ACCESSION NR: AP5022409

AUTHOR: Boltarovich, A. V.; Pikhmurskiy, V. I.; Gutman, E. M.; Meyerson, I. L.; 602
 Karpenko, G. V. 44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55 59
 44,55 B

TITLE: Corrosion fatigue of VT3-1 titanium alloy
 44,55 14 14 44,55 27

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, no. 4, 1965, 499-502

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, alloy corrosion, alloy corrosion resistance, alloy
 fatigue strength, corrosion fatigue strength/VT3-1 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: Unnotched and notched specimens of VT3-1 titanium [U.S. Ti155A] alloy
 in the as-delivered condition (annealed for 1 hr at 870C, furnace cooled to 650C,
 held for 1 hr, air cooled to room temperature) or after aging at 400-900C for 1 hr
 or at 500C for 2-100 hr were tested for corrosion resistance in 40-78% H₂SO₄ and
 for fatigue behavior in air or in a 3% solution of NaCl. The alloy aged at 700C
 had the highest and the alloy aged at 800-900C had the lowest corrosion rate:
 0.140 and 0.121 mm per year, respectively, compared with 0.124 mm per year for alloy
 in the as-delivered condition. The highest corrosion rate results from the maximum
 dispersion of the β -phase structure, which increases the active area of microscopic
 galvanic pairs that cause corrosion. With aging at temperatures higher than 700C,

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L 3590-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022409

the structure components coagulate, thus decreasing the active area of microgalvanic pairs and, correspondingly, the corrosion rate. In isothermal aging, the corrosion rate increased with exposure time, e.g., at 500C from 0.123 to 0.140 mm per year for 2 and 100 hr, respectively. The corrosion incubation period of identically aged VT3-1 alloy increased with the exposure time and decreased with increasing acid concentration. The alloy had high corrosion rates at acid concentrations of 40-70 and 78% and a minimum rate at a 53% concentration. In fatigue and corrosion fatigue tests, unnotched and notched alloy specimens were subjected to rotating bend test at 40C in air (10^7 cycles) and in humid air (97% humidity) and in a 3% NaCl solution ($5 \cdot 10^7$ cycles). The test results (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure) showed that the alloy fatigue strength in air was 52 dan/mm². Under the action of 3% NaCl solution, the conditional endurance limit continuously decreased to 48 dan/mm² at $5 \cdot 10^7$ cycles. Aging at 500C for 2 hr had no effect on the endurance limit of the alloy in all investigated media. In corrosive media, the effect of stress concentrators on fatigue strength was negligible. Previous corrosion decreased the fatigue strength of VT3-1 alloy in air from 52 to 39.5 dan/mm². In 3% NaCl solution, the conditional endurance limit stress at the $5 \cdot 10^7$ cycle basis was 48 and 38 dan/mm² for virgin and precorroded specimens, respectively. The VT3-1 alloy appears to be a suitable material

Card 2/4

L 3590-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022409

for parts working under stresses in aggressive media. Orig. art. has: 1 figure
and 1 table. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Physicomechanical
Institute, AN UkrSSR) - 44,55

SUBMITTED: 04Apr65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: .000

ATD PRESS: 4/14

Card 3/4

L 3590-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022409

ENCLOSURE: 01

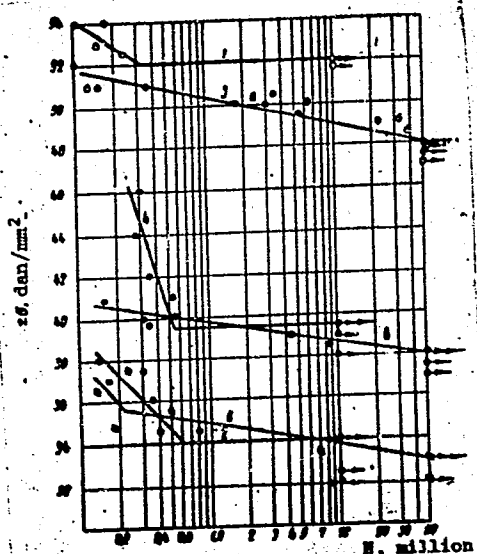


Fig. 1. Fatigue and corrosion-fatigue strength of VT3-1 titanium alloy

1a - Unnotched specimens; 2δ - notched specimens; 3 - specimens tested in humid air at 40°C; 4_c - pre-corroded specimens; 1, 2, 4 - tests in air; a, δ, b - tests in a 3% NaCl solution.

Card

ACC NR: AP5028375

SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/005/0577/0582

AUTHOR: Boltarovich, A. V.

ORG: Physics-engineering Institute, AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The effect of certain heat treatment procedures on the properties of Kh17N2 steel

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 577-582

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, chromium steel alloy, corrosion resistant steel, metal heat treatment, corrosion resistance, metal property

ABSTRACT: The Kh17N2 steel is extensively used in chemical and general machinery building because of its high corrosion resistance and relatively high mechanical properties. Despite the abundance of experimental data on this steel, the question of the effect of the various heat treatment procedures on the variation of its mechanical and corrosion properties is still unclear. The author studied the effect of various heat treatment procedures on the structure, mechanical characteristics, and certain corrosion properties of Kh17N2 steel (0.12% C; 0.56% Si; 0.40% Mn; 17.28% Cr; 1.84% Ni; 0.17% Cu; 0.01% S; and 0.023% P). It is concluded that an annealing temperature between 400 and 900C has a substantial effect on the variation of the mechanical and corrosion properties of the steel. Maximum values of the mechanical properties and sufficiently high corrosion resistance are observed as a result of annealing at 600 and 900C. Minimum corrosion resistance is obtained after annealing

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ACC NR: AP5028375

at 500 and 700C. An increase in holding time from 2 to 100 hr in the case of aging of hardened steel at 550C produces a smooth decrease in strength characteristics and a simultaneous continuous increase in plasticity. The highest corrosion resistance of the steel is obtained after tempering for 2 hr at 550C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003

CC
Card 2/2

(N) L 12168-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP5028381

SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/005/0620/0621

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, N. N.; Boltarovich, A. V.; Karpenko, G. V.

ORG: Physics-engineering Institute, AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: The effect of the type of load on the corrosion-fatigue strength of steel

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 620-621

TOPIC TAGS: corrosive strength, corrosion resistant steel, fatigue strength, cyclic strength, steel / Kh17N2 steel

ABSTRACT: The authors used Kh17N2 steel, which is widely utilized in the manufacture of parts intended for operation in corrosive media, to study the effect of type of load on the corrosion-fatigue strength of steel. The results show that the fatigue strength of specimens in air with a clean bend in the steel is higher than that under axial longitudinal load, and in tests in a corrosion medium this strength is considerably higher than with a clean bend. The conclusions obtained on the cyclic strength in air depending on the type of load do not contradict the existing opinions on the subject. In a corrosive medium the durability under cyclic longitudinal stress is higher than that under cyclic bending. Orig.

Card 1/2

L 12168-66

ACC NR: AP5028381

art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 10May65 / ORIG REF: 002

HW

Card 2/2

L 11422-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/
EWP(1) MJW/JD/WB
ACC NR: AP6002118 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/006/0694/0696

AUTHOR: Pokhmurskiy, V.I.; Boltarovich, A.V.; Tabinskiy, K.P.;
Meyerson, I.L.; Karpenko, G.V.

ORG: Physicomechanical Institute, AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of certain coatings on the fatigue strength and corrosion-fatigue strength of Kh17N2 steel
77,55, 1 47,55 1 44,55, 14

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 694-696

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, steel, nickel, cadmium, protective coating, organo-silicon compound, metal property

ABSTRACT: The fatigue strength and corrosion-fatigue strength of hardened and tempered Kh17N2 steel were measured on NU machines after a nickel-cadmium and protective lacquer coatings (302 lacquer and V-58 material, a solution of an organosilicon polymer in toluene with mineral additives) were deposited on its surface. A 3% NaCl solution was used as the corrosion medium. In the latter, the coatings were found to affect considerably the strength of cyclically deformed steel, particularly at high stress amplitudes and

Card 1/2

L 14422-66

ACC NR: AP6002118

2
a small number of cycles. At about 2×10^7 cycles, the best protective effect was shown by the coating of 302 lacquer, but the fatigue strength decreased sharply, owing to a breakdown in the continuity of the coating. The situation was similar in the case of the nickel-cadmium electrodeposit, except that the fatigue limit was lower than with the 302 lacquer. At about 2×10^7 cycles, an extensive attack of the Ni-Cd coating and sharp drop of the limit of corrosion-fatigue strength took place. Deposition of V-58 had practically no effect on the corrosion-fatigue resistance of the steel, owing to the porosity and loose adhesion of this coating. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 20Jun65 / ORIG REF: 003

FW
Card 2/2

L 38205-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/EW/WB
 ACC NR: AP6023445 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/003/0300/0303 49
 AUTHOR: Boltarovich, A. V. 48
 ORG: Physicomechanical Institute AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN Ukr SSR) 8
 TITLE: Investigation of the effect of heat-treatment conditions on the mechanical properties and corrosion resistance of Kh17N5M3(SN-3) stainless steel 6
 SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 300-303 16 11
 TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, precipitation hardenable steel, chromium ~~containing~~ steel, nickel ~~containing~~ steel, molybdenum ~~containing~~ steel, steel heat treatment, steel mechanical property, steel corrosion resistance, ~~steel hardness~~/Kh17N5M3 steel, SN3 steel
 ABSTRACT: Specimens of Kh17N5M3(SN-3) precipitation hardenable stainless steel 6
 (0.08% C, 0.34% Si, 0.35% Mn, 16.55% Cr, 4.85% Ni, and 3.14% Mo) were annealed at 950C for 1.5 hr, air-cooled, refrigerated at -70C for 2 hr, tempered at 450C for 1 hr, and then either annealed at temperatures ranging from 400 to 900C for 1 hr and cooled at a rate of 50C/hr, or aged at 450C for 1-100 hr. The best combination of tensile strength ($\sigma_b \approx 128 \text{ dan/mm}^2$), true tensile strength ($S_k \approx 108 \text{ dan/mm}^2$), reduction of area (ψ), and hardness (HRC) was obtained with 1 hr annealing in the 400-500C range (see F' . 1). Steel annealed at about 700C had the highest
 Card 1/3

L 38205-66

ACC NR: AP6023445

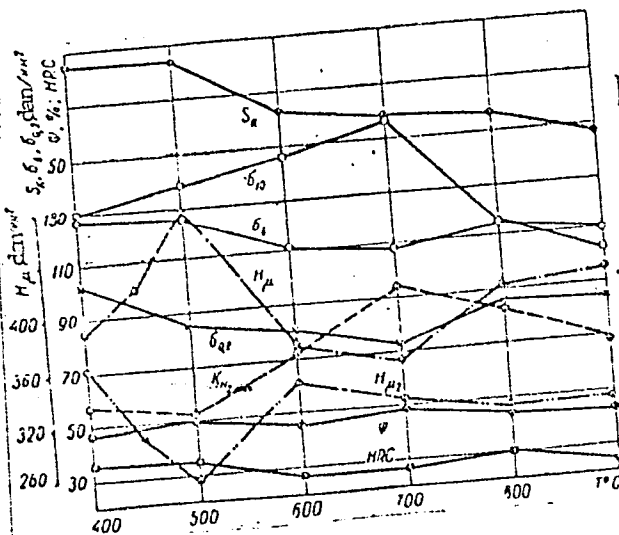


Fig. 1. Effect of annealing temperature on the mechanical properties and corrosion resistance of SN-3 steel

S_k - True tensile strength;
 $\delta_{0.2}$ - tensile strength; $\delta_{0.2}$ - yield strength; δ_{10} - elongation;
 ψ - reduction of area; $H_{\mu 1}$ microhardness of the main structure components; $H_{\mu 2}$ - microhardness of chrome ferrite; K_{H_2} - volume of liberated hydrogen.

elongation (δ_{10}) and the lowest corrosion resistance (K_{H_2} , expressed as the volume of liberated hydrogen), and steel annealed at 400—500°C had the highest corrosion resistance. With an increase in aging time at 450°C from 1 to 100 hr, the tensile strength, yield strength, and true strength increased, while the elongation and

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ACC NR: AP6023445

reduction of area decreased; the highly corrosion resistant SN-3 steel showed these characteristics after aging for 2—3 hr. The initial microstructure of SN-3 steel consisted of fine acicular martensite, fine-grained δ -ferrite (about 20% of the structure components), and a small amount of residual austenite and finely dispersed carbides of the $(Fe, Mo)_6C$ type. Brief annealing at 400C had practically no effect on the structure and the microhardness of the main components. Residual austenite dissolved with annealing at 500C. The martensite decomposition, accompanied by the precipitation of a finely-dispersed carbide phase, began at about 600C and was practically completed at about 700C. After annealing at 900C, the microstructure consisted of finely dispersed pearlite and about 5% ferrite. Aging at 450C for up to 100 hr caused no decomposition of the martensite, and the amount of the δ -ferrite remained unchanged. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 15Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

5045

Card 3/3 *206*

ACC NR: AP6023446 IJP(c) JD/WB
SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/003/0304/0307

AUTHOR: Smirnov, V. V.; Pokhmurskiy, V. I.; Boltarovich, A. V.

ORG: Physicomechanical Institute, AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Physicomechanical and corrosion properties of heat-resistant EP-479 stainless steel

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 304-307

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, heat resistant steel, chromium steel, nickel containing steel, manganese containing steel, silicon containing steel, molybdenum containing steel, nitrogen containing steel, steel property/EP 479 ^{Kh 17N2 steel}

ABSTRACT: The new EP-479 stainless steel, containing 0.12—0.18% C, 15—16.6% Cr, 2—2.5% Ni, 0.6% max Mn, 0.6% max Si, 1.2—1.5% Mo, and 0.05—0.10% N₂, is intended for parts used in the chemical and aircraft industry operating at temperatures up to 500C and was developed as a substitute for Kh17N2 steel, which is not suitable for operation at temperatures above 400C. The best combination of properties in EP-479 steel is achieved by annealing at 1040C followed by oil quenching and tempering at 570 or 650—680C. At 20, 400, or 500C, EP-479 steel has a respective tensile strength of 120, 98, and 80 dan/mm²; a yield strength of 90, 80, and 70 dan/mm²; an elongation of 12, 14, and 12%; a reduction of area of 50, 60, and 65%; and

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 mlp

ACC NR: AP7004183

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/000/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Pokhmurskiy, V. I.; Boltarovich, A. V.; Shved, M. M.; Karpenko, G. V.

ORG: Physicomechanical Institute, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effectiveness of surface strain hardening in increasing the fatigue and corrosion-fatigue strength of some stainless steels

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 6, 1966, 661-663

TOPIC TAGS: ^{steel property} strain hardening, stainless steel, martensitic ^{steel} ferritic ~~stainless~~ steel, austenitic ~~martensitic stainless~~ steel, precipitation hardening, ^{fatigue strength} corrosion-fatigue strength, ~~strain hardened stainless~~ steel, Kh17N2 stainless steel, Kh17N5M3 stainless steel
_{corrosion}

ABSTRACT:

Specimens of martensitic-ferritic Kh17N2 stainless steel were annealed at 1000C, oil quenched and tempered at 580C; specimens of precipitation-hardenable Kh17N5M3 stainless steel were annealed at 950C, air cooled, refrigerated at -70C, and aged at 450C. The heat-treated specimens were cold rolled to determine the effect of surface strain hardening on the fatigue and corrosion-fatigue strengths. It was found that the fatigue strength of Kh17N2 steel increases slightly (about 10%) with increased pressure of rolling and reaches its maximum at a pressure of about 50 dan. Increasing the pressure to 100 dan caused a sharp decrease in fatigue strength due to peeling and

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7004183

laminating of the surface. The rolling pressure magnitude has a similar effect on the corrosion-fatigue strength, which was maximum at about 65 dan. Cold rolling of Kh17N5M3 steel with 100 dan of pressure increases the fatigue strength by 30%, the corrosion-fatigue strength by more than 2.5 times, and the rupture life under high stresses 30—50 times. It is concluded that surface strain hardening is not very effective in increasing the fatigue strength of Kh17N2 steel and high rolling pressures even have a harmful effect. However, this method is very effective for increasing the fatigue strength and, particularly, the corrosion-fatigue strength of Kh17N5M3 steel, in which the strengthening effect increases with increasing rolling pressure. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Aug66/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

PISKORSKAYA, O.K. [Piskors'ka, O.K.]; BOLTASOVA, G.O. [Boltasova, H.O.]

Diabase from the vicinity of Annopol' in Volyn' Province.
Geol. zhur. 19 no.2:59-65 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Volyn' Province--Diabase)

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Applications - Drugs, Vitamins, Antibiotics.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 37200

Author : Hulea, A., Boltasu, G., Jurbita, S., Grunberg, E.

Inst : -

Title : Conservation and Selection of Penicillin-Producing
Nutrients.

Orig Pub : Rev. Chim., 1957, 8, No 5, 332-333

Abstract : In order to sustain metabolism in antibiotic producing
nutrients, several experiments related to their conser-
vation (C) were conducted. Best conservation method
was found to be lyophilization. A simplified method
of spore selection was established.
Bibliography 37 references.

Card 1/1

VASILESCU, I.; BOLTASU, G.

Production of riboflavin by biosynthesis. Studii cerc biochimie 5
no.3:383-397 '62.

1. Institutul de cercetari chimico-farmaceutice, Bucuresti. 2. Membru
al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de biochimie" (for
Vasilescu).

615.779.93-012.3

ROMANIA

BILBILIE, V., Lect, BOLTASU, Gabriela, RAFIROIU, Ileana, and
IANCU, Victoria. Work performed at the Chemical-Pharmaceutical
Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Chimico-Farmaceutice),
Bucharest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206210001-9"

"Microbiological Dosage of Antibiotic Mixtures.

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11,
No 3, May-Jun 66, pp 227-230.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors discuss
the four principal methods for determining the components of anti-
biotic mixtures by microbiological means and emphasize the effec-
tiveness of their use, either singly or in combination. The methods
involve: use of microorganisms having a natural or acquired re-
sistance to the individual antibiotics; inactivation by enzymes
or chemical means of some of the components, followed by standard
analysis of the remaining component; selective extraction; where
one component is present in very small quantities, sufficient di-
lution to eliminate its action.

Includes 10 references, of which 4 Rumanian, 3 other Eastern
European and 3 Western. -- Manuscript submitted 18 January 1964.

1/1

BOLTANEV, K.

"Wooden Stretching Apparatus for Applying Plaster Casts on the Lower Extremity,"
Khirurgiya, No.1, 1952

BOLTAYEV, K.B., dotsent

Professor Solomon Abramovich Geller. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 3:83-84
Mr '61. (Mina 14:5)

(GELLER, SOLOMON ABRAMOVICH, 1900-)

BOLTAYEV, Kh.T.

Effect of the thermal treatment of seeds before planting on the
growth, development and yield of cotton. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.2:
33-36 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

PUMFYANSKIY, Isaak Matveyevich; IVANOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich;
BOLTAYEVA, M.F., red.; PANTELEYEVA, L.A., tokhn. red.

[New equipment for the industrial rubber goods industry]
Novoe oborudovanie dlia promyshlennosti rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdelii. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 60 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

MOSIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; BOLTAYEVA, M.F., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of rubber footwear]Proizvodstvo rezinovoi obuvi.
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1962. 333 p.
(MIRA15:11)

(Boots and shoes—Rubber)

DOIGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; LABUTIN, A.L.; LEBEDEV, N.S. [deceased];
BABAYAN, Sh.A.; MAL'SHINA, L.P.; BOLTAYEVA, M.F., red.;
KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

["Etinol" lacquer] Lak etinol'. Moskva, Goskhimizdat,
1963. 66 p. (Korroziya v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i
sposoby zashchity, no.19) (MIRA 16:10)
(Lacquers and lacquering) (Acetylene compounds)

BOLTENKO, A.A.

~~Automatic control of the S-80 tractor. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.no.2:~~
63-66 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Tractors)

BOLTENKO, K.; YECHEISTOV, A.

"Methods for studying joints in oil and gas reservoir rocks and their practical application" by E.M.Smekhov. Reviewed by K.Boltenko, A. Echeistov. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.10:54-56 0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Oil sands) (Joints (Geology))

CA

Determination of total nitrogen in small soil samples
E. V. Arinushkina and T. P. Holtenko (Katedra Pochvo-
vedeniya). *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 5, No. 3, Ser. Fiz.-
Mat. i Estest. Nauk, No. 2, 117-24(1950).--The method,
using a semimicro Kjeldahl app., with sample size of 0.3-1.0
g. is described. The decompn. is done with CuSO_4 , K_2SO_4 ,
 H_2SO_4 mixt. in presence of a trace of Se. Results on numer-
ous samples check within 0.005-0.01%. G. M. K.

BOLTENKO, T. P.
USSR/Geophysics - Soil

FD-2173

Card 1/1 Pub. 129-13/20

Author : Arinushkina, Ye V., and Boltenko, T. P.

Title : Accelerated method for the determination of the total content of silica in soil

Periodical : Vest, Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 10, No 2, 105-113, Mar 1955

Abstract : The authors describe a method of determining the total content of silica ($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$) by the gelatine method which requires 5-6 times less time than by the classical hydroelectric method. They recommend the gelatine method in soil investigations. Thirteen references, USSR.

Institution : Chair of Soil Science

Submitted : June 3, 1954

BOLTENKO, V., starshiy mekhanik.

Pneumatic start of a 4Ch 10,5/13 engine. Mor.i rech.flot 13 no.4:29 Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:10)

1. Teplokhod "Sungait."

(Diesel motor)

BOL'TENKO, V.I.

Improving use of machine tools in factories of the Main Administration for Port
Machinery Construction.. *Trof. prom.*.. 29, no. 7.1952

SHTEYNBOK, G.D., inzh.; BOLTENKO, V.I., inzh.

Standardization of parts and assemblies for peat machines.
Torf.prom. 34 no.8:11-15 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavenergoremont. (Peat machinery--Standards)

BOLTENKOV, A.

Training mechanizers in mining work. Prof.-tekh. obr. 12
no. 6:11-12 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Starshiy master gornopromyshlennogo uchilishcha no. 1
(g. Stalino)
(Coal mines and mining--Study and teaching)

BOLTENKOV, A., starshiy master.

~~Kinematic~~ diagrams for students. Mast. ugl. 6 no.5:19-20 My '57.
(MIRA 10:7)

1. Gornopromyshlennoye uchilishche No. 1 g. Stalino.
(Machinery, Kinematics of)
(Mining engineering--Study and teaching)

130415000000

AID P - 1183

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 5/27
Authors : Boltenkov, F. I., Senior Foreman and Nakhalov, V. A., Eng.
Title : Automatic feedback control of productive capacity of condensate pumps
Periodical : Energetik, 12, 7-9, D 1954
Abstract : The control system was installed for two turbogenerators of 24,000 kw capacity each. The regulating devices selected were of a hydraulic type. The authors describe the structural details. Three drawings and diagrams.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

BOLTENKOV, F. I.

AID P - 2961

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 11/35
Authors : Boltenkov, F. I., foreman, and V. A. Nakhalov, Eng.
Title : ~~Automatic dosage of the solution of the coagulating agent~~
Periodical : Energetik, 5, 15-16, My 1955
Abstract : The authors describe the arrangement designed and built by the workers of a steam electric power station. It is used in chemical feed-water conditioning. Four drawings.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

BOLTENKOV, I.V.

A necessary pamphlet and unfortunate errors "National economic significance of the Kara Kum Canal" by L.V. Grinberg. Reviewed by I.V. Boltenev. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.1:132-133 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Kara Kum Canal) (Grinberg, L.V.)

BOLTENKOV, NIK.

GERM.
USSR.

Chemical and technological characteristics of Turkmenistan apples. N. V. Boltenkoy and S. S. Shigabudinova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Turkmen. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 6, 55-60; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 42435.—A study of apple varieties Golden Crime, Rosmarin, Renet Simirenko, and Belfleur showed that their sugar content reaches 12-14%, acidity 0.18-0.49%, and vitamin C 12-20 mg. %. In cellar storage most resistant was Renet Simirenko which kept till March and the least was Belfleur which kept only till December.
M. Hosh

BOLTENKOV, N. V.

(2)

✓ Chemical investigation of swamp vegetation. N. V. Boltenev. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Turkmen S.S.R.* 1953, No. 2, 74-8; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1953, No. 6939. -- Much swamp vegetation (rush, cattail flag, swamp cane) in Turkmen S.S.R. can be used for the production of furfuraldehyde and other tech. products (yield of furfuraldehyde approx. 10, and oxalic acid 40-50% of air-dry substance). The material can be briquetted without cementing substances, and used as industrial fuel. The high cellulose content makes it suitable for production of cardboard and -- (acoustic) tiles. M. H.

1527 EN 100, IV, V.

MD

4/ The synthesis of rhubarb tannin substances easily hydrolyzable via glucogallin. N. V. Boltenkov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Turkm. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 3, 63-7; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1953, No. 7014. — Tannins, nontannins, glucogallins, and anthraglycosides were contd. in the stems and leaves of rhubarb during the period of growth. Chinese, Tartar, Turkmen, and large-fruit varieties of rhubarb were studied. Glucogallin and anthraglycosides were formed in large quantities only in the roots of the Chinese but not in the large-fruit or Tartar varieties. In the Chinese varieties tannins varied between 0.8 and 1.5% and in the other two varieties between 8.25 and 15.7%. A mixt. of chrysophanic and frangulin was obtained from the roots of rhubarb by preliminary extr. with ether followed by extr. with 70% alc. and evapn. of the alc. The residue is then dissolved in H₂O and tannins are pptd. with Pb(OAc)₂. Excess Pb is removed, the mixt. filtered, ammonia added, and the mixt. again filtered. The filtrate is acidified and the anthraglycosides pptd. B. S. Levins.

BOLTENKOV, N. V.

62 ✓ Acid-reducing method of preparation of furfural from sunflower hulls. N. V. Boltenev. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, 200-4 (1958). The use of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ in connection with the acid method of prepn. of furfural gave yields of up to 82.3% from sunflower hulls, calc'd. on theoretical pentosans. Tabulation of chem. factors throughout the process is given for the best procedure. The air-dried hulls (400 g.), treated with 9 g. H_2SO_4 in 391 g. H_2O in an autoclave, were subjected to heat action of superheated steam with simultaneous addn. of 200 ml. 4.6% $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$; when the internal temp. reached 170-80°, the product was blown into a receiver and after 8-10 min. a further 9 g. H_2SO_4 in 191 g. H_2O was introduced, while the temp. was raised to 200-10°; the 2nd phase lasting 10-12 min. was followed by heating at 200-40° 5-8 min. with continuous collection of furfural. The condensate was neutralized, salted out, and extrd. with Et_2O . A typical flow sheet of the installation is shown. G. M. Kosolapoff

Boltenev, N. V.

acid-reduction method of preparation of furfural from
sunflower hulls. *N. V. Boltenev. J. Appl. Chem.*
U.S.S.R. 29, 285-8 (1956) (Engl. translation).--See C.A.
50, 8939h. H. M. R.

Chem 1-200

EM
1958

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Wood Pulp Industry,
Hydrolysis Industry.

H-24

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48267
Author : N.V. Boltenev
Inst : -
Title : Acid-Reduction Method of Furfural Production of Sunflower
Husk.
Orig Pub : An. Rom.-Sov. Ser. chim., 1956, 10, No 4, 81-86
Abstract : Translation.
See RZhKhim, 1957, 56045.

Card 1/1

21110

S/531/60/000/114/003/003

3.5000(2205,2305,2405,1093)

AUTHORS: Gandin, L. S., and V. P. Boltenkov

TITLE: On the Use of an Electronic Computer for Constructing Charts

SERIAL: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 114, 1960.
Voprosy dinamicheskoy meteorologii, 90-103

TEXT: Great advantages would accrue to the meteorological service if synoptic and prognostic charts could be constructed by means of modern high-speed electronic computers. Skilled personnel released from tedious and time-consuming manual work would then be able to make greater use of their higher skills; the chart would become more objective, eliminating one of the subjective processes in prediction; there would be a substantial decrease in the lapsed time between observations and completion of the chart; and the amount of data employed in the process could be vastly increased. However, the data used by such a machine must be for a geometrically true network of points, because it is necessary to correlate the values of different elements as well as the values of one element at different levels; erroneous data should be eliminated, and unimportant small-scale disturbances must be smoothed out. Only then can such data be used for the automated drawing of isolines on a synoptic or prognostic chart.

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On the Use of an Electronic Computer for Constructing
Charts

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S/531/60/000/114/003/003

Fig. 1 is a flow diagram of the automatic operation of a prognostic center equipped with high-speed electronic computers. Machine analysis includes: interpolation of the values of the analyzed elements for points in a true grid; exclusion of errors detected by comparison of data for different stations; and correlation of the fields of meteorological elements and smoothing them out. Results of this analysis are stored in the machine's memory as values applicable to points in a true grid. The computer itself only finds the coordinates for points on the isolines. An output accessory projects these points on a special screen where they are photographed. The author discusses the only two papers which, to his knowledge, deal with the drawing of isoline charts by similar methods: that by Bedient, who employed a teletype, and that by Bring, who used a cathode-ray tube. Various shortcomings in their methods and apparatus are indicated. Their use of bilinear interpolation is seriously questioned because its use results in considerable distortions near the centers of cyclones, anticyclones, hyperbolic points and the axes of ridges and troughs. Specific cases are cited to prove this point. The method of "bicubic" interpolation is suggested as a substitute (interpolation within a square using values for the geopotential at the four corners, as usual, but supplemented with the values for 12 additional grid points surrounding the square). Bicubic interpolation cannot be used for boundary areas,

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On the Use of an Electronic Computer for Constructing
Charts

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but otherwise its accuracy is substantially greater than in bilinear interpolation. It is suggested that "optimum" interpolation, as proposed by Gandin (Ref. 3: Trudy GGO, no. 99, 1959) would yield still better results and the subject is recommended for further investigation. This method may be usable not only in drawing the isolines, but also in evaluating the accuracy with which they are drawn. The problem of "overloading" of the chart is discussed and methods are proposed to limit the thickness of the isolines. Fig. 4 is a detailed block diagram of the operation of any electronic computer in drawing isoline charts of any element. Two programs were worked out for use with a "Ural I" machine (for a square grid of 11 X 11 points, spaced 300 miles apart, covering an area of 9 million square kilometers). In the first case, bilinear interpolation was used for all 100 squares; in the second case, bicubic interpolation was used for 64 squares (the boundary squares must be excluded). No projecting accessory was employed. Two examples were computed with each program. The results are shown in Fig. 5 and 6; each of these charts carry three sets of lines drawn on the basis of (a) subjective analysis, (b) bilinear interpolation and (c) bicubic interpolation. They show that: the isolines do not overload the chart; the lines match well from square to square; bilinear interpolation is adequate where the field is close to linear, but that considerable errors are possible near ridges, troughs and pressure

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On the Use of Electronic Computer for Constructing
Charts

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centers; and bicubic interpolation is for all practical purposes satisfactory. The machine time for the "Ural I", including printing of the results, was about 4 hours for bilinear and about 5 1/2 hours for bicubic interpolation; about 20%-25% of this time was for printing of the results. Use of such a machine without a projecting accessory would therefore be of little value. Addition of such an accessory to a "Ural I" would reduce the time expenditure to 4 hours. If a computer with 20,000 operations per second was used instead of the "Ural I" (100 operations per second) and three-address instruction was used, instead of one-address instruction, the time required would be reduced to 36 seconds for a 9,000,000 km area; this would therefore amount to as little as 4 1/2 minutes for an entire hemisphere if the spacing of points was doubled. There are 6 figures and 8 references: 3 Soviet and 5 English.



Card 4/4

L 12427-65 EWT(1)/FCC RAEM(a)/AFETR/ESD(t) GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4047188

S/2531/64/000/165/0016/0026

AUTHOR: Boltenkov, V. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the statistical macrostructure of air temperature B

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 165, 1964. Primeneniye statisticheskikh metodov v meteorologii (Use of statistical methods in meteorology), 16-26

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric temperature, tropopause, troposphere, stratosphere

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper was a determination of the three-dimensional structural characteristics of the air temperature field. The initial data for the computations were obtained by temperature and wind sounding in 1957-1959 under the IGY program over North America. The computations were made by seasons; 60 situations were selected in each of the four seasons. In order to decrease the statistical relationship between situations they were spaced three days apart. Each situation included 60 sounding stations, 15 of which were situated in Alaska and Canada and 45 in the United States. The maximum distance between stations was 7,500 km. The computations were made on a high-speed (20,000 operations per second) electronic computer. Fifteen minutes of machine time were required for each pair of levels. Structural and correlation functions were computed for the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4047188

500-, 400-, 300-, 200- and 100-mb surfaces and paired combinations. Computations were made for the summer and winter seasons. The results of the computations, printed out by the computer, included the values of corrected and uncorrected structural and correlation functions, the values of the mean square deviations of the functions, the number of cases and the mean distances in gradations. The data make it possible to evaluate the relationship between temperature values at different levels. Single-level autocorrelation and structural functions for air temperature also were computed for all four seasons. The computed structural characteristics presented in the article describe the relationship of the temperature fields at different levels and are evidence of differences of atmospheric processes in the troposphere and stratosphere and their relationship to one another. It is shown clearly that the tropopause is a dynamic barrier between atmospheric layers with different properties. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 6 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 002
Card 2/2

OTHER: 000

L 13503-65 EWT(1)/FCC ASD(d)/ESD(dp) G
ACCESSION NR: AT4047187 S/2531/64/000/165/0005/0015

AUTHOR: Gandin, L. S. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences) Boltenkov, V.P. B

TITLE: A method for investigating the three-dimensional macrostructure of meteorological fields

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 165, 1964. Primeneniye statisticheskikh metodov v meteorologii (Use of statistical methods in meteorology), 5-15

TOPIC TAGS: ✓ meteorological field, meteorological structural function, meteorological correlation function

TRANSLATION: During recent years, there have been numerous investigations of the macroscale statistical structure of meteorological fields. It has been possible to increase the information on the statistical properties of atmospheric characteristics appreciably, and solve a number of applied problems. However, in almost every case, the authors studied only the structural and autocorrelation functions describing the internal properties of each meteorological element, and not the relationship between different elements. For the most part, these authors studied the "horizontal" or "vertical" statistical structure, that is,

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ACCESSION NR: AT4047187

functions describing the statistical properties of a meteorological field either in a certain horizontal plane (or isobaric surface) or along the vertical. However, for the solution of many applied problems, such as the objective analysis of meteorological fields and the classification of synoptic processes, it is necessary to know the characteristics of the spatial (three-dimensional) structure of the fields of the principal meteorological elements. In this paper, the authors propose a method for determining such characteristics by the use of high-speed digital computers. This work is based in large part on earlier work by L. S. Gandin and his associates. The machine used performed 20,000 operations per second; the subprograms and program used are described fully and block diagrams are presented. The computer printed out eight groups of numbers representing the values of the functions in gradations and three numbers necessary in further analysis: 1) values of the structural function; 2) values of the correlation function; 3) number of cases used for finding the values of the functions; 4) distance to which the values of the functions apply; 5) mean square deviations of the structural function; 6) mean square deviations of the correlation function; 7) corrected values of the structural function; 8) corrected values of the correlation function; 9) dispersion of the meteorological element; 10) value of the structural function when $\rho = 0$; 11) value $A_f(p_1, p_2)$

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L 13503-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4047187

for a particular pair of levels. The program described was used to compute more than 100 correlation functions of air temperature at a number of levels in various combinations of levels and for different seasons. The use of the method is illustrated for the case of air temperature structural and correlation functions for summer at the 500-mb surface. Computation of the structural and correlation functions on a computer using 3,600 measurements of the meteorological element (60 situations with data for 60 stations each) requires 15 minutes machine time, while manual computations require several months. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES,DF

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

GANDIN, L.S.; BOLTENKOV, V.P.

Methodology of objective analysis of actinometric information
from meteorological satellites. Trudy GGO no.166:235-246 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AT6029355 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/191/0041/0051

AUTHOR: Boltenkov, V. P.

48
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain characteristics of the three-dimensional macrostructure of air temperature ✓

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 191, 1966. Primeneniye statisticheskikh metodov v meteorologii (The application of statistical methods in meteorology), 47-57

TOPIC TAGS: synoptic meteorology, atmospheric temperature, atmospheric property, tropopause, troposphere, stratosphere, weather forecasting, correlation statistics, statistic analysis, correlation function, error statistics

ABSTRACT: In this continuation of his investigation of the statistical macrostructure of the three-dimensional temperature field, the author calculates the structural characteristics of the temperature field over North America for the four seasons for 100-500 mb levels (100-1000 mb levels for winter and summer). Results of the calculations of correlation and structural functions are analysed by determining values of the mean (for isobaric levels and seasons) squares of random errors σ_0^2 . The basic procedure was to extrapolate structural functions to zero. Because correlation

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ACC NR: AT6029355

functions have greater statistical fluctuation for small distances (ρ) between correlated points, their extrapolations were carried out to zero only in the control. Tabulation of air temperature deviations showed the σ_0^2 to be of the same magnitude for all seasons. The marked increase in its values in going from the 500 mb level toward the earth is attributed to microclimatic errors and to the proportionally smaller volume of information used in the calculations. Values of σ_0^2 tend to increase in going from the 500 mb to the 100 mb level, with a marked maximum in the tropopause--200 mb. Deviation in air temperature behaves differently from σ_0^2 : there is a systematic decrease in the deviation on going away from the earth's surface except in the tropopause where the deviation exhibits a marked maximum. A table is included which shows the difference between values, obtained by calculation and by extrapolation to zero, for "2-level" correlation functions for the 100-1000 mb levels. This data may be useful in evaluating possible distortion of correlation coefficients calculated from vertical sounding data without considering information over neighboring stations. Tabulation of correlation functions for $\rho = 0$ points out the consistent relationship on the average between temperature in the midtroposphere and temperature in the lower stratosphere. The best correlation is between the temperature of adjacent layers except for the 200-300 mb level--the tropopause, which is designated as the surface above and below which temperature deviations from the standard have opposite signs. It was concluded that the basic factors determining the vertical interlayer correlation of temperature are the interrelation of the processes forming the temperature conditions in the troposphere and lower stratosphere and fluctuations in the height of

Card 2/3

L 01809-07
ACC NR: AT6029355

the tropopause. The difference between different functions for a series of tropospheric layers is less than the seasonal variation of one and the same function. Structural functions were found to become saturated if given a sufficiently large amount of information. In calculating structural functions the deviation of the meteorological element must also be calculated. Curves showing standardized autocorrelation functions of air temperature in the winter at 850 and 700 mb levels over North America and Europe coincided up to about 1000-1500 km, indicating a possibility of applying functions calculated for one region to another region, although additional comparisons of larger amounts of material will be needed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 tables and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 04, 12/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3 *LC*

L 01868-57 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6029356

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/191/0058/0071

AUTHOR: Boltenkov, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Three-dimensional objective analysis of the air temperature field

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 191, 1966. Primeneniye statisticheskikh metodov v meteorologii (The application of statistical methods in meteorology), 58-71

TOPIC TAGS: synoptic meteorology, weather forecasting, atmospheric temperature, computer application, computer programming, interpolation, error statistics, error minimization

ABSTRACT: A series of tests analysing the temperature field at the 100 mb level drawing on data from the 500 and 200 mb isobaric surfaces was conducted using the three-dimensional variant of the optimal interpolation method. This method permits simultaneous use of various information and was believed to be sufficiently objective to reduce meteorological fields in areas where data is available only from artificial earth satellites and at only a few isobaric levels. Five synoptic situations (1 summer, 4 winter) over North America were analysed and the accuracy of the extrapolation was confirmed by comparing temperature values reduced to the 100 mb level

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Card 2/2 LC

17

CA

Rusulfidine, a new sulfonamide. M. A. Ajuf, R. A. Bol'ter, T. B. Kiseleva, and T. S. Fedorova. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 8, No. 1, 25-6(1915).—Rusulfidine, m. 225-6°, is 2-sulfanilamido- γ -picoline, formed by hydrolyzing the reaction product of p -AcNH(C₆H₄)SO₂Cl with 2-amino-4-methylpyridine. Its therapeutic action is similar to that of sulfidine, but with more freedom from toxicity and collateral effects. As a drug it merits further study and wider practical use. Clinical tests are reported.

Iuhan F. Smith

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BOLTIN, B.

"Cyclones in industry" by K.Rietema and C.C.Verver. Reviewed by
B.Boltin. Elektr vest 29 no.8/10:233 '61.

LEVCHENKO, G.I., admiral, otvetstvennyy red.; DEMIN, L.A., dots., kand. geogr.
 nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral, glavnyy red.; FRUMKIN, N.S., polkovnik,
 zamestitel' otvetstvennogo red.; ABAN'KIN, P.S., admiral, red.;
 ALAFUZOV, V.A., prof., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, admiral, red.;
 ANAN'ICH, V.S., kontr admiral zapasa, red.; AGHKASOV, V.I., kand.
 istor. nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; BARANOV, A.N., red.; BELLI,
 V.A., prof., kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; BESKROVNIY, L.G.,
 prof., doktor istor. nauk, polkovnik zapasa, red.; BOLTIN, Ye.A.,
 kand. voen. nauk, general-mayor, red.; VERSHININ, D.A., kapitan 1
 ranga, red.; VITVER, I.A., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.;
 GEL'FOND, G.M., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga,
 red.; GLINKOV, Ye.G., inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.;
 YELISEYEV, I.D., vitse-admiral, red.; ZOZULYA, F.V., admiral, red.;
 ISAKOV, I.S., prof., Admiral Flota Sovetskogo Soyuza, red.;
 KAVRAYSKIY, V.V. [deceased], prof., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, inzh.-
 kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; KALMSNIK, S.V., red.; KOZLOV, I.A.,
 dots. kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; KOMAROV,
 A.V., vitse-admiral, red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.K., general leytenant
 tekhnicheskikh voysk, red.; LYUSHKOVSKIY, M.V., dots., kand. istor.
 nauk, polkovnik, red.; MAKSIMOV, S.N., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh
 nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; OKUN', S.B., prof., doktor istor. nauk,
 red.; ORLOV, B.P., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; PAVLOVICH, N.B.,
 prof., kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; PANTELEYEV, Yu.A., admiral,
 red.; PITERSKIY, N.A., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral,
 red.; PLATONOV, S.P., general-leytenant, red.; POZNYAK, V.G., dots.,
 general leytenant, red.; SALISHCHEV, K.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
 (Continued on next card)

LEVCHENKO, G.I.—(continued) Card 2.

red.; SIDOROV, A.L., prof., doktor istor. nauk., red.; SKORODUMOV, L.A., kontr-admiral, red.; SNEZHINSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.; SOLOV'YEV, I.N., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; STALBO, K.A., kontr-admiral, red.; STEPANOV, G.A. [deceased], dots., vitse-admiral, red.; TOMASHNEVICH, A.V., prof., doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; TRIBUTS, V.F., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, admiral, red.; CHERNYSHOV, F.I., kontr-admiral, red.; SHVEDE, Ye.Ye., prof. doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral, red.; CHURBAKOV, A.I., tekhn. red.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.P., tekhn. red.; VIZIROVA, G.N., tekhn. red.; GOROKHOV, V.I., tekhn. red.; GRIN'KO, A.M., tekhn. red.; KUBLIKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.; MALINKO, V.I., tekhn. red.; SVIDERSKAYA, G.V., tekhn. red.; CHERNOGOROVA, L.P., tekhn. red.; GURNEVICH, I.V., tekhn. red.; BUKHANOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., tekhn. red.; RADOVIL'SKAYA, E.O., tekhn. red.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.; BELOCHKIN, P.D., tekhn. red.; LOYKO, V.I., tekhn. red.; ROMANYUK, I.G., tekhn. red.; YAROSHEVICH, K.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Sea atlas] Morskoi atlas. Otv. red. G.I. Levchenko. Glav. red. L.A. Demin. [Moskva] Izd. Glav. shtaba Voennno-morskogo flota. Vol.3. [Military and historical. Pt.1. Pages 1-45] Voennno-istoricheskii. Zamestitel' otv. red. po III tomu N.S. Frumkin. Pt.1. Listy 1-45. 1958. _____ [Military and historical maps, pages 46-52]
(Continued on next card)

LEVCHENKO, G.I.---(continued) Card 3.

Voenno-istoricheskie karty, listy 46-52. 1957.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony. 2. Nachal'nik
Glavnogo upravleniya geodezii i kartografii Ministerstva vnutrennikh
del SSSR (for Baranov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR
(for Kalesnik). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh
nauk RSFSR (for Orlov).

(Ocean--Maps)

REF ID: A66444

30-2-1/49

AUTHOR: Beltin, Ye. A. , Deputy-Director

TITLE: **An Honorable and Responsible Task for Soviet Historians**
(Pochetnaya i ovetstvennaya zadacha sovetskikh istorikov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 2, pp 3-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The task is imposed upon the Soviet historical science thoroughly to study and to represent the history of the great national war, to describe the heroic struggle of the Soviet People and of its Armed Forces, to perform an analysis of this struggle with respect to Marxism-Leninism, and to disclose the bourgeois false representations. The author regrets that, notwithstanding the end of the war being over since more than 12 years, the Soviet historical science had not yet still created any great scientific work about the afore-said matter. The published works show serious deficiencies. The author mentions a number of works, among others works by F. V. Vorob'yev and V. M. Kravtsov, B. S. Tel'pukhovskiy, P. A. Belov, as well as by Ye. S. Karnaukhova. He moreover notes that many of the published works are marked by Stalin-

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An Honorable and Responsible Task for Soviet Historians

30-2-1/49

-cult. According to a decree of the Central Committee of the KPSS of September 1957 a work in 5 volumes consisting of 200 proof-sheets is to be worked out and published in the course of the years 1957 - 1960. The victory is not to be attributed to one leading person like Stalin and Marshal Zhukov, but to the common efforts of the KP, government and army and its generals and soldiers, as well as to the whole nation. The human merit of individual famous politicians and generals is not to be underestimated, however, also not to be overestimated. Also the merits of the Soviet science, especially of the military engineering are to be shown. Here the author mentions a number of merited constructors and inventors: Aeronautics: A. S. Yakovlev, A. N. Tupolev, S. V. Il'yushin, S. A. Lavochkin, A. I. Mikoyan, N. N. Polikarpov and V. M. Petlyakov; armored cars - Zh. Ya. Kotin, A. A. Morozov, and others; artillery - V. G. Grabin, F. F. Petrov, G. D. Dorokhin and I. I. Ivanov; automatic arms - V. A. Degtyarev, F. V. Tokarev, P. M. Goryunov, G. S. Shpagin; radioengineering - the physical scientists A. I. Berg, B. A. Vvedenskiy, N. D. Papaleksi, Yu. B. Kobzarev, and others; optics -

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An Honorable and Responsible Task for Soviet Historians

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the Academicians S. I. Vavilov and A. A. Lebedev. Furthermore, the Academician N. D. Zhelinskiy and the Corresponding Member of the AN USSR A. G. Kostikov are mentioned. Besides the publication of the war history in 5 volumes, also a collection of documents of the history of the war in 5 volumes with 35 - 40 proof-sheets each is to be published according to a decree of the central committee. For the generality also a scientific history for the general public concerning the national war is to be published in one volume. An editor's commission under the presidency of the Candidate of the Committee of the Presidents, and Secretary of the TsK KPSS, P. N. Pospelov, Academician, was established by the Central Committee of the Party. Still other historical scientists, representatives of the Ministries for Defense and Foreign Affairs, as well as a number of scientific institutions and public organizations belong to the staff of the commission. The direct task of this work has been given to the Marx-Lenin-Institute at the TsK KPSS, in which a special department was established for the history

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An Honorable and Responsible Task for Soviet Historians

of the great national war. Also other historians, authors and combatants, as well as other institutes of the USSR and of the Union Republics will take part in this work.

ASSOCIATION: **Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the TsK KPSS**
(Institut marksizma-leninizma pri TsK KPSS)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. War-Economic aspects 2. History-USSR

Card 4/4

SHCHEGOLEV, Konstantin Vladimirovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZYURA, Anatoliy Sergeyevich; KHAYLOVICH, Yuriy Aleksandrovich. Prinimale uchastiye BOLTINA, M.V.; KOMENDANT, K., red.; BABIL'CHANOVA, G., tekhn.red.

[Chemical purification of industrial waste waters] Khimicheskaya oshistka promyshlennykh stochnykh vod. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit.USSR, 1961. 91 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodo-
snabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i
inzhenernoy gidrologii. Ukrainskoye otdeleniye.
(Sewage--Purification)

BOLTINSZKIJ, V. [Boltinskiy, V.]

To what extent can we increase the hauling velocity of
tractors and what are the results? Mezogazd techn 1 no.1:19
'61.

BOLTINSKY, N. V.

Textbook entitled "Tractor and Automobile Engines" written by N. V. BOLTINSKY and published by the Soviet Agricultural Institute in Moscow 1953. This book has been indorsed by the General Administration of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR to be used as a textbook in the Institutes for the Mechanization of Agriculture.

The theory, dynamics, construction and calculations of tractor and automobile engines. Analysis of processes and principal properties of the engines, comparative parameters of engines, dynamics of crankgear and the fly-wheel momentum determination. Description of the engine's parts; the gas distribution in two and four cycle engines. Various cooling, lubrication, silencers, exhaust pipes, setting in motion. General information on the testing of engines, the equipment and technique used.

LENNIN, Igor' Mikhaylovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; BOLTINSKIY, N.V., prof.,
retsenzent; D'YACHENKO, N.Kh., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
GRIBANOV, V.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KREPS, L.I.,
dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; NARBUT, M.V., dots., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
NAKHIMSON, V.A., red. izd-va; MOISEL' B.I., tekhn. red.

[Theory of automobile engines] Teoriia avtomobil'nykh dvigatelei.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958.
270 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for
Boltinskiy).

(Automobiles--Engines)

(possibly same as V. N. BOLTINSKIY)

BOLTINSKIY, V. inzhener.

New work by Czechoslovak scientists in the field of precast reinforced
concrete. Stroi. mat. 3 no.3:36-37 '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Czechoslovakia--Precast concrete)

BOLETSKIY, V. I.

66.115
.461

Traktory (Tractors, by) V. I. Archhin, V. I. Boltirskiy
(et al) Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1954.

358 p. illus., diags., tables.

BOLTINSKIY, V.M. [Boltyns'kyi, V.M.], akademik

Speed brings effective results. Znan. ta pratsia no.4:10 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina.
(Tractors)

BOLTINSKIY, V. N.

"Influence of the Unsettled Character of Load on the Performance Indexes of an Engine Used for Agricultural Operations." Sub 25 Jun 47, Moscow Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov

Dr. V. N. Boltinskiy
Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

ДОДИНГРИЙ, В. В.

Automobile and tractor engines Izd. 4., perer. i dop. Dopushcheno v kachestve ucheb-
nika dlia intov i fakul'tetov mekhanizatsii sel' skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz
1948. 622 p. (Uchebniki i uchebnye posobiia dlia vysshikh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh
uchebnykh zavedenii)(50-29886)

TL210.B55 1948

BOLTINSKIY, V. N.

Rabota traktornogo dvigatelya pri neustanovivsheisia nagruzke. Moskva,
Sel'khozgiz, 1949. 213 p. diags.

Behavior of a tractor engine under unstable load.

DLC: TI233.B6

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1953.

BOLTINSKIY, V. N.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Boltinskiy, V. N.	"Tractor and Automobile Engines" (textbook)	Moscow Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov

SC: W-30604, 7 July 1954

LAZAREV, A.A.; TROITSKIY, I.F.; BOLTINSKIY, V.N. professor, retsenzent;
LYUBINSKIY, G.M., inzhener, retsenzent; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., inzhener
redaktor; BROKSH, inzhener, redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskoy
redaktor.

[The KDM-46 engine] Dvigatel' KDM-46. Izd.2-e dop. i ispr. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 319 p.
(Tractors--Engines) (MLRA 8:10)

ANDREYEV, A.B.; ANTONOV, A.I.; ARAPOV, P.P.; BARMASH, A.I.; BEDNYAKOVA,
A.B.; BENIN, G.S.; BERESNEVICH, V.V.; BERNSHTEYN, S.A.; BITUTSKOV,
V.I.; BLYUMENBERG, V.V.; BONCH-BRUYEVICH, M.D.; BORMOTOV, A.D.;
BULGAKOV, N.I.; VEKSLER, B.A.; GAVRILENKO, I.V.; GENDLER, Ye.S.,
[deceased]; GERLIVANOV, N.A., [deceased]; GIBSHMAN, Ye.Ye.;
GOLDOVSKIY, Ye.M.; GORBUNOV, P.P.; GORYAINOV, F.A.; GRINBERG, B.G.;
GRYUNER, V.S.; DANOVSKIY, N.F.; DZEVUL'SKIY, V.M., [deceased];
DREMAYLO, P.G.; DYBETS, S.G.; D'YACHENKO, P.F.; DYURNBAUM, N.S.,
[deceased]; YEGORCHENKO, B.F. [deceased]; YEL'YASHKEVICH, S.A.;
ZHEREBOV, L.P.; ZAVEL'SKIY, A.S.; ZAVEL'SKIY, F.S.; IVANOVSKIY,
S.R.; ITKIN, I.M.; KAZHDAN, A.Ya.; KAZHINSKIY, B.B.; KAPLINSKIY, S.V.;
KASATKIN, F.S.; KATSAUROV, I.N.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I.; KOLESNIKOV,
I.F.; KOLOSOV, V.A.; KOMAROV, N.S.; KOTOV, B.I.; LINDE, V.V.;
LEBEDEV, H.V.; LEVITSKIY, N.I.; LOKSHIN, Ya.Yu.; LUTSAU, V.K.;
MANNERBERGER, A.A.; MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; MIKHAYLOV, N.M.; MURAV'YEV, I.M.;
MYDEL'MAN, G.E.; PAVLYSHKOV, L.S.; POLUYANOV, V.A.; POLYAKOV, Ye.S.;
POPOV, V.V.; POPOV, N.I.; RAKHLIN, I.Ye., RZHEVSKIY, V.V.; ROZENBERG,
G.V.; ROZENTRETER, B.A.; ROKOTYAN, Ye.S.; RUKAVISHNIKOV, V.I.;
RUTOVSKIY, B.N. [deceased]; RYVKIN, P.M.; SMIRNOV, A.P.; STEPANOV, G.Yu.,
STEPANOV, Yu.A.; TARASOV, L.Ya.; TOKAREV, L.I.; USPASSKIY, P.P.;
FEDOROV, A.V.; FERRE, N.R.; FRENKEL', N.Z.; KHEIFETS, S.Ya.; KHLOPIN,
M.I.; KHODOT, V.V.; SHAMSHUR, V.I.; SHAPIRO, A.Ye.; SHATSOV, M.I.;
SHISHKINA, N.N.; SHOR, B.R.; SHPICHENETSKIY, Ye.S.; SHPRINK, B.M.;
SHTERLING, S.Z.; SHUTYY, L.R.; SHUKHGAL'TER, L. Ya.; ERVAYS, A.V.;

(Continued on next card)

ANDREYEV, A.B. (continued) Card 2.

YAKOVLEV, A.V.; ANDREYEV, Ye.S., retsenzent, redaktor; BERKEM-
GEYM, B.M., retsenzent, redaktor; BERMAN, L.D., retsenzent, redaktor;
BOLTINSKIY, V.N., retsenzent, redaktor; BONCH-BRUYEVICH, V.L.,
retsenzent, redaktor; VELLER, M.A., retsenzent, redaktor; VINOGRADOV,
A.V., retsenzent, redaktor; GUDTSOV, N.T., retsenzent, redaktor;
DEGTYAREV, I.L., retsenzent, redaktor; DEM'YANYUK, F.S., retsenzent;
redaktor; DOBROSMYSLOV, I.N., retsenzent, redaktor; YELANCHIK, G.M.
retsenzent, redaktor; ZHEMOCHKIN, D.N., retsenzent, redaktor;
SHURAVCHENKO, A.N., retsenzent, redaktor; ZLODEYEV, G.A., retsenzent,
redaktor; KAPLUNOV, R.P., retsenzent, redaktor; KUSAKOV, M.M.,
retsenzent, redaktor; LEVINSON, L.Ye., [deceased] retsenzent, redaktor;
MALOV, N.N., retsenzent, redaktor; MARKUS, V.A. retsenzent, redaktor;
METELITSYN, I.I., retsenzent, redaktor; MIKHAYLOV, S.M., retsenzent;
redaktor; OLIVETSKIY, B.A., retsenzent, redaktor; PAVLOV, B.A.,
retsenzent, redaktor; PANYUKOV, M.P., retsenzent, redaktor; PLAKSIN,
I.N., retsenzent, redaktor; RAKOV, K.A. retsenzent, redaktor;
RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., retsenzent, redaktor; RINBERG, A.M., retsenzent;
redaktor; ROGOVIN, N. Ye., retsenzent, redaktor; RUDENKO, K.G.,
retsenzent, redaktor; RUTOVSKIY, B.N., [deceased] retsenzent,
redaktor; RYZHOV, P.A., retsenzent, redaktor; SANDOMIRSKIY, V.B.,
retsenzent, redaktor; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., retsenzent, redaktor;
SOKOV, V.S., retsenzent, redaktor; SOKOLOV, N.S., retsenzent,
redaktor; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., retsenzent, redaktor; STRAMENTOV, A.Ye.,
retsenzent, redaktor; STRELETSKIY, N.S., retsenzent, redaktor;
(Continued on next card)

ANDREYEV, A.V., (continued) Card 3.

TRET'YAKOV, A.P., retsenzent, redaktor; FAYERMAN, Ye.M., retsenzent, redaktor; KHACHATYROV, T.S., retsenzent, redaktor; CHERNOV, H.V., retsenzent, redaktor; SHMERGIN, A.P., retsenzent, redaktor; SHESTO-PAL, V.M., retsenzent, redaktor; SHESHKO, Ye.F., retsenzent, redaktor; SHCHAPOV, N.M., retsenzent, redaktor; YAKOBSON, M.O., retsenzent, redaktor; STEPANOV, Yu.A., Professor, redaktor; DEM'YANYUK, F.S., professor, redaktor; ZNAMENSKIY, A.A., inzhener, redaktor; PLAKSIN, I.N., redaktor; RUTOVSKIY, B.N. [deceased] doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; SHUKHGAL'TER, L. Ya, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; BRESTINA, B.S., redaktor; ZNAMENSKIY, A.A., redaktor.

(Continued on next card)